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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1961

VOLUME 83

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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## LARGE APRICOT PACK

## EXPECTED IN IRAN

Iran, the world's leading exporter of dried apricots, is believed to have a large 1961 pack of dried apricots.

In contrast with 1960, when, owing to inclement weather, a small pack of only 3,900 short tons was produced, the 1961 pack is tentatively estimated at 12,000 tons. Average production from 1954 through 1958 was 10,500 tons.

Although Iranian exports of dried apricots in 1960-61 totaled only 3,700 tons, 1961-62 shipments are expected to be considerably larger, possibly 10,000 tons. In 1957-58, 1958-59, and 1959-60, Iranian dried apricot exports amounted to 14,463, 11,372, and 12,500 tons, respectively, which represented 69, 83, and 70 percent, respectively, of world exports.

## COLOMBIA TO EXPORT

## COTTONSEED MEAL

Colombia has authorized, through a resolution on September 5, the export of 16,500 short tons of cottonseed cake and meal--a quantity estimated to be in excess of domestic requirements.

At the request of cattlemen, exports of oilseed cake and meal were prohibited in 1959 to increase supplies available for the feed industry. However, with increasing cotton production, the supply of meal soon exceeded domestic use, and in late 1960 about 16,500 tons were authorized for export by the end of the year. Trade estimates place last year's exports of cottonseed meal at less than 8,000 tons.

## GREECE EXPORTS MORE TOBACCO

Greek tobacco exports in the first half of 1961 totaled 49.2 million pounds--14 percent larger than in January-June 1960.

Larger shipments this year to the United States, Hungary, Finland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Belgium more than offset decreases in trade with the Soviet Union, West Germany, Poland, Austria, and Italy.

The United States, with purchases of 13.1 million pounds, was by far the largest market for Greek leaf in the first 6 months of 1961.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Greece, exports by country of destination, January-June 1959, 1960, and 1961

Destination	January-June		
	1959	1960	1961
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United States.....	8,766	11,649	13,078
Soviet Union.....	2,663	6,751	5,752
Germany, West.....	8,907	6,347	4,590
Hungary.....	1,005	1,437	3,314
Finland.....	2,443	1,592	2,469
Germany, East.....	743	--	2,441
Czechoslovakia.....	212	1,283	2,310
Belgium.....	1,467	333	2,134
Poland.....	681	3,627	2,090
Austria.....	2,540	3,058	2,046
Italy.....	6,393	1,828	66
Others.....	4,282	5,248	8,939
Total.....	40,102	43,153	49,229

Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

## RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED SALES NEAR COMPLETION

Auction sales of flue-cured tobacco at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, through September 7, totaled 217 million pounds, with the average price equivalent to 40.4 U.S. cents per pound. For the comparable period a year ago, sales totaled 208 million pounds at an average of 40.8 cents.

U.S. FLUE-CURED EXPORTS RISE;  
BURLEY DROPS SLIGHTLY

U.S. exports of flue-cured tobacco were 12.9 percent larger in January-July 1961 than in the first 7 months of 1960.

Major markets for the first 7 months of 1961, in order of importance were: West Germany, United Kingdom, Thailand, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Italy, and the Netherlands. Increases were noted for all of these countries with the exception of the United Kingdom, Japan, and the Netherlands.

Burley exports dropped a little in the early months of 1961. Shipments in January-July, at 14.9 million pounds, were 12 percent lower than in January-July 1960. Major markets for burley tobacco this year included West Germany, Italy, Portugal, and Mexico.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U.S. exports of flue-cured and burley, by specified destination, January-July 1960 and 1961

(Export weight)

Destination	Flue-cured		Burley	
	January-July		January-July	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Germany, West.....	32.0	35.2	5.1	3.2
United Kingdom.....	20.2	10.1	0.1	0.2
Thailand.....	3.0	8.8	0.1	0.4
Australia.....	6.4	8.0	1.5	1/
Belgium.....	7.3	7.4	0.1	0.2
Denmark.....	4.7	6.7	0.7	0.7
Ireland.....	3.3	5.2	1/	1/
Japan.....	5.4	4.4	--	--
New Zealand.....	2.3	4.3	1/	0.1
Italy.....	2.9	4.3	1.8	2.0
Netherlands.....	9.0	4.0	1.4	0.3
Viet Nam.....	0.9	3.1	1/	--
Hong Kong.....	2.0	2.6	0.3	0.3
Taiwan.....	1.9	2.6	--	--
Norway.....	2.7	2.5	0.5	0.6
Malayan Federation.....	0.1	2.3	1/	1/
Indonesia.....	0.2	2.3	--	--
Portugal.....	3.1	2.0	1.3	2.1
Mexico.....	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
Others.....	13.8	21.4	2.9	3.4
Total.....	122.6	138.4	17.0	14.9

1/ If any, included in others.



## SWITZERLAND EXPORTS MORE CHEESE AND CANNED MILK

Swiss shipments of cheese and canned milk increased in the first 6 months of 1961.

The country exported 31 million pounds of cheese in this period--up 2 percent from 1960. Of this quantity, 12 million pounds went to Italy, 6 million to France, and 5 million to the United States. Sizable shipments also were made to West Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

Canned milk exports--8 million pounds, compared with 4 million a year ago--went mostly to the Republic of the Philippines (3 million pounds), Thailand (2 million), and Singapore (1 million).

Shipments of dried milk dropped 13 percent to 6 million pounds, more than half of which went to France.

Switzerland imported 8 million pounds of butter in January-June, 1961, compared with 244,000 pounds in the same months of 1960. More than half was supplied by Denmark, the remainder mostly by Austria, the Netherlands, France, Finland, Sweden, and Norway.

Cheese imports of 9 million pounds were 33 percent above a year ago. Principal suppliers were Italy, France, and the Netherlands.

Canned milk imports--almost entirely from the Netherlands--totaled 10 million pounds and were double those of January-June 1960.

Imports of dried milk, largely from Austria, Sweden, and France, rose from 2 to 3 million pounds.

## U.K. FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION CONTINUES TO RISE

Per capita fluid milk consumption in the United Kingdom was 323.9 pounds in 1960, compared with 322.2 in 1959 and 217.1 in prewar years, according to recently released U.K. figures.

Consumption of cream, which has been increasing since 1957, reached 1.4 pounds per capita in 1960--almost equal to prewar consumption of 1.6 pounds.

Butter consumption per capita dropped slightly to 18.1 pounds from 18.5 in 1959. In the prewar period, consumption was 24.7 pounds. Per capita consumption of cheese, at 9.7 pounds, was up from 9.3 pounds in 1959 and 8.8 in prewar years.

Consumption of canned milk, at 6.0 pounds, showed little change from 1959, but the amount was less than half of prewar years. Dried milk consumption was 4.3 pounds--unchanged from 1959, but was up from the prewar figure of 1.4 pounds.

## URUGUAY RAISES EXPORT TAXES ON WOOL

Uruguay by decree has raised export taxes (fixed-fee payments) on wool shipments contracted after August 29.

The new tax rates are shown below, with the old rates in parentheses: grease wool, 13.3 cents per pound (12.5 cents); scoured wool, 20.5 cents (19.3 cents); tops, 22.1 cents (20.7 cents); blousse, 9.9 cents (9.3 cents); wool waste, 4.4 cents (4.1 cents); wool yarn and by-products, 6.2 cents (5.8 cents).

The new decree supersedes the decree of December 29, 1960, which sharply reduced existing taxes. After the lower rates became effective, Uruguayan producers were willing to dispose of accumulated stocks.

The relatively minor change in the taxes, which became effective at the beginning of the new selling season, is expected to have little influence on marketings.

NICARAGUA BANS  
CATTLE EXPORTS

Nicaragua recently banned cattle exports in an effort to increase its domestic slaughter supplies.

In the past, Nicaraguan cattle producers have made lucrative profits by selling their animals to Costa Rican slaughter plants, which depended substantially on these imports. Recently, however, the Costa Rican Government took steps to increase the country's cattle production and reduce its dependence. The Nicaraguan export ban comes too early for this program to be effective.

Consequently, during the remainder of 1961 Costa Rica will probably further reduce its beef shipments to the United States, and exports during the next year or two are likely to remain relatively small (Foreign Crops and Markets, August 7, 1961).

ITALIAN CATTLE IMPORTS DEPRESS  
MARKET FOR VARIETY MEAT

An increase in Italian imports of cattle has resulted in a depressed market for variety meats in Italy, according to the National Association of Meat Traders.

An Italian ban on beef imports increased purchases of slaughter cattle. The increase in slaughter cattle raised the quantity of variety meats available, and production now exceeds demand. Merchants who have been unable to sell their stocks of variety meats have donated them to charitable institutions.



U.S. EXPORTS OF DRY BEANS AND PEAS  
VALUED AT \$44 MILLION IN 1960-61

U.S. shipments of almost 6 million 100-pound bags of dry beans and peas in the year ending in June were valued at 44 million dollars.

Exports of 3.9 million bags of all types of beans were valued at 30 million dollars--an average f.a.s. port value of 7.90 per cwt.

A breakdown of bean exports by class is shown below.

Type	Quantity	Value	Value per cwt. <u>1/</u>
	1,000 100-lb bags	1,000 100-lb bags	U.S. dollars
Pea or navy.....	1,353.3	9,641.4	7.12
Great Northern.....	630.9	4,991.3	7.91
Other white.....	122.7	956.6	7.80
Red kidney.....	102.1	1,106.2	8.34
Pinto.....	666.2	5,233.6	7.85
Small reds.....	678.5	5,462.6	8.05
Other colored.....	257.9	2,308.6	8.95
Seed (all types).....	34.6	737.8	21.32
Relief or charity.....	14.5	65.6	4.52
Total.....	3,860.7	30,503.7	7.90

Dry pea exports of over 2.1 million bags were valued at 13.5 million dollars and averaged 6.38 per cwt. f.a.s. port. A breakdown is given in the following table.

Type	Quantity	Value	Value per cwt. <u>1/</u>
	1,000 100-lb bags	1,000 100-lb bags	U.S. dollars
Dry, ripe, green.....	1,318.2	7,137.6	5.40
Dry, ripe, other <u>2/</u> .....	670.2	5,109.3	7.62
Seed (all types).....	128.7	1,262.6	9.81
Total.....	2,117.1	13,509.5	6.38

1/ Value at seaport, based on selling price or cost if not sold.  
Includes insurance, inland freight, and other charges to port. 2/ Includes lentils.

## SINGAPORE BANS FRUIT AND VEGETABLE IMPORTS THROUGH CHOLERA-INFECTED PORTS

Singapore has prohibited imports of all fruits and vegetables from China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, effective September 17.

Imports of these products from the United States direct or through ports of countries other than those specified will be unaffected as will goods moving on a direct bill of lading via Hong Kong or other specified ports.

However, goods moving to Singapore via Hong Kong or ports in Taiwan or China on a through bill of lading that authorizes, for example, unloading or breaking down will be denied entry.

## ARGENTINA'S GRAIN EXPORTS DROP 14 PERCENT

Argentine grain exports in July totaled 487,000 metric tons--14 percent under the 566,000 shipped in July 1960.

The drop was due largely to smaller shipments of wheat, rye, oats, and barley. Larger corn shipments to Italy and Japan and increased sorghum exports to Belgium and the United Kingdom helped offset the loss in other grain exports.

Wheat exports in July totaled 62,753 tons, compared with 48,000 in the previous month, but were only 25 percent of July exports a year earlier. This substantial reduction was the result of a small 1960 crop, with subsequently less wheat available for export.

No Argentine wheat went to Brazil (usually the major market) in July, compared with 129,000 tons in the same month of 1960. Chile, Switzerland, and Lebanon took no Argentine wheat in July 1961, whereas 22,000 tons were exported to these countries a year earlier. Shipments to the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Peru were substantially lower than during the previous July. However, a new market--Kenya--imported 10,000 tons, compared with none a year earlier.

No rye was exported from Argentina in July, compared with 12,000 tons in July 1960.

Argentina's exports of feed grains (corn, oats, barley, and sorghums) for July were 424,000 metric tons--up 36 percent from July a year ago. Corn and sorghum exports increased but oats and barley were down.

Corn shipments were 387,000 tons in July--up 35 percent largely because of increased trade with Japan and Italy. Shipments to these countries helped offset drops in trade with the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Sorghum exports of 22,000 tons were over 5 times the quantity shipped in July a year ago.

## GRAIN: Argentine exports by country of destination, July 1960 and July 1961

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July 1960:							
United States ...	--	--	18:	--	--	--	18
Canada .....	--	--	--	--	--	25:	25
Brazil .....	129,231:	--	--	1,897:	--	--	131,128
Chile .....	10,909:	--	--	--	--	--	10,909
Paraguay .....	4,600:	--	--	--	--	--	4,600
Peru .....	14,885:	--	--	--	--	--	14,885
Uruguay .....	--	--	493:	--	--	--	493
Austria .....	--	--	440:	--	--	--	440
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,419:	--	14,800:	200:	--	660:	20,079
Denmark .....	--	--	200:	--	--	--	200
West Germany ....	20,501:	--	5,710:	880:	1,010:	--	28,101
Italy .....	--	12,020:	76,215:	5,719:	3,189:	456:	97,599
Netherlands .....	14,379:	--	67,101:	3,890:	1,450:	3,162:	89,982
Sweden .....	--	--	850:	800:	--	--	1,650
Switzerland .....	1,330:	--	1,223:	1,100:	--	--	3,653
United Kingdom ..	33,162:	--	31,475:	--	--	51:	64,688
Japan .....	--	--	86,214:	--	--	--	86,214
Lebanon .....	9,898:	--	--	--	--	--	9,898
North Africa .....	--	--	2,028:	--	--	--	2,028
Total .....	243,314:	12,020:	286,767:	14,486:	5,649:	4,354:	566,590
July 1961:							
Canada .....	--	--	--	--	--	25:	25
Brazil .....	--	--	--	398:	1,000:	--	1,398
Paraguay .....	2,500:	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
Peru .....	11,753:	--	--	--	--	--	11,753
Austria .....	--	--	4,490:	--	--	--	4,490
Belgium-Luxembourg	860:	--	14,807:	--	--	5,130:	20,797
Denmark .....	--	--	--	3,003:	--	1,000:	4,003
France .....	--	--	300:	--	--	--	300
West Germany ....	15,223:	--	4,070:	--	2,440:	1,117:	22,850
Italy .....	--	--	171,737:	5,380:	--	500:	177,617
Netherlands .....	5,920:	--	28,803:	2,960:	--	4,082:	41,765
Switzerland .....	--	--	1,709:	--	--	--	1,709
United Kingdom ..	16,575:	--	24,230:	--	--	9,957:	50,762
China (Mainland) :	--	--	5,791:	--	--	--	5,791
Japan .....	--	--	131,580:	--	--	--	131,580
Kenya .....	9,922:	--	--	--	--	--	9,922
North Africa .....	--	--	200:	--	--	--	200
Total .....	62,753:	--	387,717:	11,741:	3,440:	21,811:	487,462

Source: El Cerealista.

# SOUTH AFRICA'S LARGEST CORN SHIPMENT DESTINED FOR JAPAN

The largest single corn shipment to ever leave the Republic of South Africa--20,685 metric tons--was reportedly loaded at Durban in mid-September aboard the Alkor, a Panamanian tanker, which will carry it to Japan.

During 1960 South African corn exports to Japan almost quadrupled those of the preceding year. With another record harvest in 1961, exports could be even higher than in 1959 and 1960.

CORN: Republic of South Africa, production and exports,  
1959, 1960, and 1961

Item	Spring harvest		
	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>metric tons</u>	<u>metric tons</u>	<u>metric tons</u>
Production.....	3,657	3,810	4,191
Total exports.....	409	572	--
Exports to Japan.....	76	261	--

## MORE AUSTRALIAN CATTLE SHIPPED TO FAR EAST

Australia is increasing exports of breeding and slaughter cattle to the Far East.

The Philippines, largest potential market, will import \$20 million to \$25 million worth of beef and dairy breeding cattle in the next 5 years. Australian firms have already submitted bids. Slaughter cattle exports to the Philippines will continue.

Okinawa reportedly is considering the import of 4,000 slaughter cattle and 3,000 beef breeding cattle. Hong Kong is also buying slaughter cattle.

Korea and Formosa are looking for Holstein breeding cattle, and Japan is buying Angus and Herefords to form the nucleus of a breeding herd.

## GREEK RAISIN PACK ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1961 Greek raisin pack is estimated at 60,000 short tons, or about double the downy mildew-damaged 1960 pack of 30,500 tons. Average production from 1954 through 1958 was 52,800 tons.



The 1961 crop is expected to be of average quality. Early indications are that percentagewise the various grades will be as follows.

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0	10
1	15-20
2	25-30
4	50

The percentages of better grades, however, might be reduced if there is increased demand for grade no. 4 in foreign markets and blends are made to offer a better no. 4 grade.

Exports of Greek raisins during the 1960-61 marketing year (September 1 through August 31) totaled 26,819 tons, compared with 56,061 in 1959-60. The entire amount of exportable grades of 1960 raisins was exported.

West Germany was the leading customer during 1960-61, purchasing over 31 percent of exports--down slightly from the 33 percent purchased during the previous year. The U.S.S.R. was the second largest buyer during 1960-61, taking 22.5 percent of exports, compared with 33 percent in 1959-60. Exports to Soviet Bloc countries, percentagewise, further increased during 1960-61 to over 42 percent as against 39 in 1959-60. This development is reported to be of considerable concern to the Greek raisin trade.

Export prices--f.o.b. Greek port--for sultanas in early September were quoted as follows.

<u>Grade</u>	<u>U. S. dollars per short ton</u>
0	272-277
1	263-268
2	245
4	240

It is believed that practically the entire 1961 raisin crop will be collected by KSOS (Confederation of Sultana Cooperatives) at the security price level.

The Sultana Distribution Committee (SDC) in late August set prices below the security level at which exporters could purchase raisins either directly from KSOS or from the growers. In mid-September the SDC reduced the price level further. When exporters purchase raisins from the growers, payment of security prices to the growers is made through the KSOS. The difference--or export subsidy--is made up by the Greek Government.



Grade	Security price to growers	S.D.C. set price to exporters	
		Late August	Mid- September
<hr/>			
		<u>- - - - U.S. dollars per short ton - - - -</u>	
1 .....	227	194	187
2 .....	218	184	172
4 .....	213	178	166
5 .....	203	169	157

RAISINS: Greece, exports by country of destination,  
1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61

Destination	Year beginning September 1		
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Europe:			
Austria.....	2,352	2,298	885
Czechoslovakia.....	--	--	1,154
Finland.....	1,791	1,608	1,097
France.....	3,309	1,995	1,076
Germany, West.....	15,245	18,272	8,369
Germany, East.....	1,432	1,636	2,390
Ireland.....	585	238	180
Italy.....	1,058	913	499
Netherlands.....	600	497	158
Norway.....	1,135	289	23
Switzerland.....	375	234	204
United Kingdom.....	1,761	2,150	245
Yugoslavia.....	730	982	1,389
Others.....	--	--	1/ 1,984
Total Europe.....	30,373	31,112	19,653
Japan.....	2,937	3,392	532
U.S.S.R.....	7,216	18,623	6,032
Other.....	3,210	2,934	602
Grand total.....	43,736	56,061	26,819

1/ Includes 1,208 tons to Hungary and 581 tons to Poland.

# CANADA MORE THAN DOUBLES SALES OF BARLEY AND OATS

Canadian exports of barley and oats in July were 125,000 metric tons--more than double the 60,000 shipped in July of 1960.

Barley shipments were 123,000 tons--up 117 percent from the 56,000 exported a year ago. Shipment of 84,000 tons to Mainland China accounted for 68 percent of barley shipments in July 1961. Barley exports to China since trading began in February now total 443,000 tons. The United States was a market for 38,000 tons owing to the smaller U.S. crop.

Oats shipments of 2,000 tons were down 30 percent from last July's exports of 3,000 tons, largely due to the absence of trade with the United Kingdom.

## OATS AND BARLEY: Canadian exports by country of destination, July 1960 and 1961

Country of destination	Oats	Barley	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July 1960:			
United States.....	570	15,730	16,300
Barbados.....	13	--	13
United Kingdom.....	2,540	40,114	42,654
Italy.....	--	640	640
Total.....	3,123	56,484	59,607
July 1961:			
United States.....	2,138	38,585	40,723
Venezuela.....	43	--	43
China, Mainland.....	--	84,112	84,112
Total.....	2,181	122,697	124,878

## BRITISH GUIANA TO IMPORT BEEF

British Guiana has revoked all licenses to import cattle, and imports of fresh beef will be considered to relieve an impending meat shortage.

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the main cattle-producing area of the country led to the embargo on cattle imports. To maintain adequate meat supplies, the government will immediately consider the issuance of 3-month licenses for imports of fresh beef.

## IRANIAN RAISIN CROP UP

The 1961 Iranian raisin pack is tentatively forecast at 66,000 short tons, which is an average crop but 50 percent larger than the abnormally small 1960 pack of 44,000 tons.

The carry-in, on September 1, of old-crop raisins was negligible. Exports during 1960-61 are unofficially estimated at 33,000 tons.

AUSTRALIA SHIPS BEEF  
TO NORTH AMERICA

The City of Melbourne left Australia September 9 with 4,032,000 pounds of beef for the United States and Canada--2,672,320 pounds for New York, 132,160 for Philadelphia, 1,131,200 for Boston, 80,640 for Charleston, and 15,680 for Halifax.

The aforementioned cities indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but the meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

THAI RICE EXPORTS  
RISE IN 1961

Thailand's rice exports from January through August were 33 percent above those in the corresponding months of 1960.

Exports in terms of milled rice were 1,157,647 metric tons, compared with 872,485 from January through August of 1960. As the result of a sale of 75,000 tons to the Philippines, September exports may exceed 100,000 tons. The January-June average was over 150,000 tons a month; July exports were 149,000, and those for August were 112,000.

The sale to the Philippines--at \$114.50 per ton (\$5.19 per 100 pounds) for 40 to 50 percent broken--apparently strengthened the Bangkok market. After declining from mid-July, prices rose again in early September. The September 18 export price, f.o.b. Bangkok, for first-grade, 100-percent whole rice was \$6.80 per cwt. The lowest price reached after the mid-July decline was \$6.63 on September 1. The July 17 price was \$6.82 per cwt.

Shipments under the then concluded government-to-government contracts were completed in August. These during the first half of 1961--the latest period for which data are available--totaled 412,800 tons, or 46 percent of total exports.

Ninety percent of exports in the first half of 1961 went to other Asian countries. Principal destinations were Indonesia, Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

## MILLED RICE: Thai exports, January-June 1960 and 1961

Country of destination	January-June		Country of destination	January-June	
	1960	1961		1960	1961
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons	Metric tons
Asia:			Middle East:		
Hong Kong.....	94	111	Aden.....	18	14
Malaya.....	98	114	Persian Gulf....	23	11
North Borneo.....	9	12	Saudi Arabia....	43	19
Okinawa.....	15	11	Others.....	4	1
Sarawak.....	10	11			
Singapore.....	121	120	Total.....	88	45
Others.....	1/ 119	2/ 433			
			Africa:		
Total.....	466	812	Kenya.....	4	1
			Mauritius.....	11	13
Europe:			South Africa,		
			Republic of...	7	4
Denmark.....	4	2	Others.....	5	9
Netherlands.....	14	8			
United Kingdom...	11	11	Total.....	27	27
Total.....	29	21	Other countries..	4	2
			Total.....	614	907

1/ Includes government-to-government: Indonesia, 33; Japan, 58; Taiwan, 12.  
 2/ Includes government-to-government: Ceylon, 45; Indonesia, 262; Japan, 34; Taiwan, 72.

Compiled from official sources.

## CANADIAN MILLS USE MORE COTTON

Canadian cotton consumption, based on the number of bales opened by mills, amounted to 32,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in August.

This quantity was an increase of 52 percent from the seasonally low rate of 21,000 bales used in the preceding month, and 14 percent above the 28,000 consumed in August 1960. The August 1961 level is the highest rate for that month since the 33,000 bales used in August 1956.



YUGOSLAV OILSEED CROPS  
REDUCED BY DROUGHT

Prospects for Yugoslavia's 1961 oilseed crops are rather dim because of a prolonged drought.

According to an August crop report, this year's outturn of sunflower seed is estimated at 82,700 short tons, compared with 108,400 in 1960. The 1961 output of soybeans is currently placed at 12,000 tons, or less than half the production of a year earlier because of a sharp drop in harvested acreage. Rapeseed production is small, with a harvest of only 7,700 tons expected in 1961--a slight increase from a year earlier.

The small outturn of oilseeds this year will further imperil Yugoslavia's deficit position with regard to vegetable oils for edible use and protein meal supplements for livestock feeding. The new 5-year plan adopted earlier this year provided for increased sunflower seed production to 165,000 tons by 1965 and increased soybean production to 440,000 tons.

JAPANESE TO IMPORT  
MORE SOYBEANS

Japan's imports of soybeans in the Japanese fiscal year (JFY) 1961 (April 1961 through March 1962) are forecast at 1,250,000 metric tons (45.9 million bushels)--11 percent more than a year earlier.

The United States will continue to be the leading supplier.

Soybean meal imports in JFY 1961 reportedly will be increased to 128,000 tons to meet the sharply increasing demand for feed. Imports in JFY 1960 were only 12,361 tons.

Soybean consumption is expected to increase in all industries this year and to total 1,440,000 tons (52.9 million bushels), including 200,000 of domestic beans. This volume of consumption would be 11 percent more than in the previous year.

Japan's 1961 soybean crop is forecast at 372,000 tons (13.7 million bushels) from 706,700 acres, representing an 11-percent decline in output and a 7-percent decline in acreage from 1960. Farmers, faced with the liberalization of imports, diverted some soybean land into adzuki-beans, white potatoes, and other cash crops.

Since soybeans were liberalized on July 1 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, July 17, 1961), the liberalization of soybean meal has been debated by government agencies. The date for this action probably will be April 1, 1962.



## SOYBEANS: Japanese Government demand and supply program, year beginning April 1959 through 1961

Item	1959	1960	1961 1/
: Domestic :	:	:	:
: products : Imports : Total : products : Imports : Total	:	:	:
----- 1,000 metric tons -----			
Supply:			
Beginning stocks, April 1...	16	129	15
Production 2/.....	193	193	200
Import arrivals 4/.....	1,073	1,073	1,081
Total supply.....	1,186	1,395	215
Distribution:			
Consumption:			
Food.....	263	457	199
Oil.....	812	812	---
Total.....	1,075	1,269	199
Ending stocks, March 31.....	15	126	16
Total distribution..	209	1,395	215
1/ Revised plan of August 1961.			
2/ Excluding consumption on farms.			
3/ Excludes imports for manufacturing mono-sodium glutamate for export, which are estimated at about 20,000 tons each year.			

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

## COSTA RICA TO IMPORT PALM OIL

Despite an uptrend in production of African palm oil, Costa Rica must import palm oil for the production of vegetable lard if imports of manufactured lard are to be avoided.

Almost 600 short tons of palm oil will be imported this year, largely from the Republic of the Congo. In 1962 imports of edible oils are expected to total 3,000 tons. A large volume of these imports will be palm oil. However, one of the 2 major firms producing vegetable lard in Costa Rica is expanding its hydrogenation plant so that production can be stepped up to 1,300 tons of lard made from cottonseed oil. The same company also is constructing bulk storage tanks in Port Limon and has purchased 5 railroad tank cars to transport the imported oil to San Jose. Maximum import needs will be about 500 tons of edible oils every 60 days.

AFRICAN PALM OIL: Costa Rica, supply and distribution,  
1959, 1960, and forecast 1961

Item	1959	Estimate 1960	Forecast 1961
	1,000 <u>short tons</u>	1,000 <u>short tons</u>	1,000 <u>short tons</u>
Supply:			
Stocks, January 1.....	1.5	2.2	.3
Production:			
Pericarp oil.....	4.0	4.2	5.3
Kernel oil.....	.4	.4	.7
Imports:	---	---	.6
Total supply.....	5.9	6.8	6.9
Distribution:			
Local consumption:			
Pericarp oil.....	3.2	4.4	6.2
Kernel oil.....	.4	.4	.7
Exports.....	---	1.7	---
Stocks, December 31:			
Pericarp oil.....	2.2	.2	---
Kernel oil.....	1/	.1	---
Total distribution.....	5.8	6.8	6.9

1/ Less than 50 tons.

Compiled from trade sources.

The tariff on imports of animal and vegetable lards, which became effective August 1959, has greatly stimulated local production. Although no noticeable gain has been made in hog lard output, the vegetable lard industry is expanding at a rate that outstrips local production of edible oils. From 1955 through 1959 imports of all types of animal and vegetable lards and shortening products averaged 5,245 tons annually. The bulk of these imports must now be replaced by domestic output. Production of palm oil is expected to increase from 5,360 tons in 1961 to 7,200 by 1965.

The acreage in African oil palms is expected to increase from the current 11,529 acres to 11,836 in 1962.

#### INDIA'S RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED CROP ESTABLISHES RECORD IN 1960-61

India's 1960-61 rape and mustard seed crop set a record, according to the final estimate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

This year's large crop, nearly one-third more than the 1959-60 outturn, was favored with good weather during the growing season. Although a slight increase was made in total acreage planted, a record yield per acre accounted for most of the larger outturn.

RAPE AND MUSTARD SEED: India, acreage, production, and yield per acre, marketing year beginning February 1, 1957-58 through 1960-61

Year <u>1/</u>	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 short tons</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1957-58.....	5,979	1,034	346
1958-59.....	6,021	1,147	381
1959-60 <u>2/</u> .....	7,151	1,173	328
1960-61.....	7,265	1,546	425

1/ Marketing year beginning February 1; oil from the 1960-61 crop will be consumed mostly in 1961. 2/ Revised.

Compiled from official sources.

Rape and mustard seed is second only to peanuts as the major oilseed grown in India. Most of the crop is crushed for domestic edible oil consumption.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Official Business

## SWISS COTTON INDUSTRY THRIVING

Activity in all phases of the Swiss cotton industry was at a high level in the 1960-61 season (August-July), and conditions appear favorable for a continuation this season.

Cotton consumption in 1960-61 reached an estimated 198,000 bales (500 pounds gross)--9 percent higher than the 182,000 used in the previous season. The present outlook is for a continuation of activity at about the current rate, with most mills operating near capacity.

Imports into Switzerland last season, at 204,000 bales, exceeded only slightly the preceding season's intake of 203,000 bales. The United States supplied about 93,000 bales, or 46 percent of total imports, compared with 89,000 bales or 44 percent of the total in 1959-60.

Quantities imported from major sources other than the United States in 1960-61, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: Peru 41,000 bales (36,000); Mexico 28,000 (15,000); Egypt 17,000 (31,000); Syria 7,000 (4,000); Sudan 4,000 (7,000); Brazil 2,000 (2,000); Nicaragua 2,000 (1,000); Paraguay 2,000 (1,000); and U.S.S.R. 2,000 (6,000).

Cotton stocks on July 31 were estimated at about 125,000 bales, compared with 123,000 a year earlier.